

ber of items necessary to bring the work up to date, and also, we find a number of new and well executed illustrations, many of them in color.

The change made in the seventh edition, the division of the subject matter into two parts, clinical methods and the application of laboratory findings to diagnosis has been carried over into this edition and is one of the especially valuable features of the book.

G. H. T.

**Spleen and Anemia.** By R. M. Pearce with assistance of E. B. Krumbhaar and C. H. Frazier. 419 pages. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1918.

This book is a presentation of Pearce's experimental work on the relation of the spleen to blood destruction and regeneration and to haemolytic jaundice. The author notes a constant anaemia after splenectomy, with increased resistance of the red blood cells to various haemolytic agents. His experiments and controls are reported in great detail. Krumbhaar has added four short clinical chapters, with notes on the classification of splenomegalies, and on various laboratory investigations in splenic disease. Frazier contributes a short chapter on surgical treatment. The book contains a bibliography of 486 numbers. It will interest clinical and scientific investigators of the normal and abnormal spleen.

L. E.

**Clinical Medicine.** By Wm. H. Thomson. Second edition. Philadelphia: Saunders. 1918.

This text-book seems to deserve classification among the huge list of works on medicine that should be designated as commentaries on the art of medicine, rather than as text-books, because into it enters so much that is purely in the nature of personal comment and individual observation.

To recommend such a work as a text-book requires the reservation that the book is highly fragmentary in parts and more characteristic of the viewpoint of the writer than a reflection of the collated experience in medical science to date. As such it may find a place in the libraries of those who enjoy reflecting upon the lectures of a good clinician, but for the purpose of reference work and clinical guide, it might be compared to a work on mathematics that enunciates problems and their solutions without the formality of the intermediate steps and deductions whereby the conclusions are reached.

G. H. T.

**The Medical Clinics of North America.** Volume 1, Number 5 (The Chicago Number, March, 1918). Octavo of 241 pages, 35 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1918. Published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$10.00; Cloth, \$14.00.

Contents.—C. L. Mix: Aortic regurgitation, aortitis, and aneurysm on a syphilitic basis. S. Strouse: Juvenile diabetes in twins. Karell treatment of edema. Importance of details in angina pectoris. C. A. Elliott: Radium treatment of leukemia. Fredk. Tice: Epidemic respiratory infection. C. S. Williamson: Polycythemia—Vaquez's disease. M. M. Portis: Lesions of the right upper quadrant abdomen. A. R. Elliott: Syphilis of aorta. J. C. Friedman: Reflex gastric disturbance and epigastric pain. J. H. Hess: Tuberculin skin reactions in diagnosis tuberculosis in childhood. Frank Wright: Nephritis. A. F. Byfield: Splenomegaly and cirrhosis liver. R. C. Hamill: Insomnia. Hysteria. I. A. Abt: Asthma in children. M. J. Hubeny: Roentgen examination of appendix. H. F. Helmholtz: Pyelitis in newborn.

**Syphilis and Public Health.** By Edward B. Vedder. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1918. Price, \$2.25.

Adequately to review such a brilliant medico-sociological survey of the syphilis question would

demand a full abstract of Col. Vedder's monograph. The small volume is saturated with a concentrated exposition of all that has been done in syphilis investigation in recent years, checked up by the author's extensive and authoritative work in this field. Among the interesting facts cited, mention can be made of the percentages of syphilitics in various groups from various sources, all based on the complement-fixation test: Prostitutes, 50-100%; insane, 25-35%; adults, admitted to hospitals and dispensaries for medical and surgical conditions, 6-25%; tubercular patients, 20-30%; pediatric cases, 2-10%, and up to 40% in subnormal and idiotic cases; criminals, 20-40%; men appearing for enlistment in the army, 20%; presumably healthy women, 3-20%, depending on social status.

The section on the sources of infection and mode of transmission is complete, if conventional, but the chapter on prophylaxis is rich in valuable material, much enhanced by the author's military experience. The final chapter deals, thoroughly and sympathetically with the alteration of ideals involving the reform of our social system so far as the problem of prostitution is concerned. Education and sociological reform are discussed at length, as are the control of venereal diseases through the various means of suppression of prostitution, treatment of those infected, regulation of quacks and quack remedies, public education, and public health measures such as regulation of barber shops, soda fountains, etc.

This work may be considered as one of prominent examples of the excellent efforts that medicine is making to render good health a permanent, essential part of the social fabric; to awaken everyone to the part that hygiene and preventive medicine play in the civilized cosmos; to dignify and glorify the role that medical science has assumed in the last decades especially.

G. H. T.

**Emergencies of a General Practice.** By Nathan C. Morse. St. Louis: Mosby. 1918.

This book contains in compendious form information on the ordinary emergencies of practice,—removal of foreign bodies, treatment of drowning, poisoning, coma, acute abdominal conditions, various injuries and obstetrical emergencies, etc. It is short, practical and well put together, but so antiquated that it would scarcely have been useful twenty years ago. The practitioner of to-day can get better information from the small handbooks issued under the direction of the Surgeon-General's office.

L. E.

## Correspondence

### DOCTORS WANTED FOR RED CROSS.

#### Bureau of Medical Service.

"Washington, D. C., July 20, 1918.

"G. H. Richardson, Medical Advisor,  
942 Market St., San Francisco.

"Cable requests physicians as follows: 23 General Practitioners, 20 Tuberculosis, 80 Pediatrics, Pediatricians need not be specialists exclusively but good general practitioners who have done special work with children. PUSH NECESSARY STEPS FOR APPLICANTS THROUGH YOUR DIVISION." (Caps ours).

(Signed) SHIPLEY,

Copy of telegram received by the Bureau of Personnel, Pacific Division. Those interested can apply at once Room 503, 942 Market St., San Francisco, for further information. Even if this is filled immediately it is planned to develop a waiting list in order to meet promptly similar requests.